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[From the Portland Courier.]

Catlin's Lectures on Indian Character, &c.

DEAR SIR:

The Mandans seem to be one of Mr C.'s favorite tribes. At their village, some 2000 miles above St Louis on the upper Missouri, Mr. C. spent some time studying their character and habits, and painting such portraits as best answered his purpose for a correct representation of the tribe. He represents them as a rigidly religious people in *their* mode of worshipping the Great Spirit. At their village which consists of about 300 lodges, they hold annual religious ceremony in commemoration of the subsiding of the waters, (mee ne-or-ka-ka-sha) and to invoke the aid of the Great Spirit for the nation, and to insure a plenty of buffalo through the year.

In the centre of the village is an arena or public ground for general use; near this is a large lodge 55 feet in diameter, which is called the medicine lodge, and is kept closed through the year except on the celebration.—In this the ceremony commences, to see which Mr. C. was admitted by the master of ceremonies, (whose portrait he had just taken) from the fact that he was regarded as a great medecine or mystery man, in consequence of his skill in painting. This ceremony is held at the season of the year when the willow has put forth its full leaf, with this they decorate the medicine lodge; for they say it is the leaf which the bird first brought from the big canoe. This bird, Mr. C. says, is the cooing dove, which he saw in large numbers about their village, and which they cherish with great care and do not permit them to be injured; and even educate their dogs to refrain from injuring them.

The most material part of this ceremony consists of a cruel penance; by inflicting tortures upon their own bodies, and which must be endured at least once by every one in the tribe. All the young men that are old enough at this time to begin to take upon themselves the responsibilities of life, offer themselves as candidates for these refined cruelties. On the morning of the commencement, Mr. C.'s attention was arrested by a sudden and general tumult, and saw all the men, women and children looking with great eagerness towards the prairie. He soon perceived a man, at the distance of a mile or more, coming towards them, who was clothed in the skin of the white wolf and had a large pipe in his hand, which in his arrival, he gave to the master of ceremonies. This person they called the first man, or the one saved in the big canoe—lives in the mountain and visits them once a year, when he opens the medicine lodge—takes four men with him and cleanses it out and arranges the willow bows &c. The young men who are candidates, enter the lodge with their bodies variously painted: and are ranged in a circular order around the walls of the lodge and here they are to remain three days without food or sleep, under the eye of the master of ceremonies, who keeps up a continued crying, while others are beating upon bags of water which they say has been preserved ever since the flood in this manner. In the meantime this first man goes round the village asking some instrument from each one, to offer as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit, for by scub tools, he says the big boat was made. When he has collected a number of these, they are thrown as an offering into the water and are lost. Soon after this, the old man shakes hands with them, and leaves, as they say for his residence in the mountains. On one of the first three days, the Buffalo drove takes place. They perform this with their bodies covered with buffalo skins, and endeavored to imitate the animal in his motions and in his noise. By this species of worship they expect to secure the favor of the Great Spirit in a supply of Buffalo during the year. During this dance Mr. C. noticed another outcry, in which all the women and children joined, uttering cries expressive of great fear. In looking for the cause, he saw another man coming from the prairie into the village: painted black & spotted with white, and holding a wand in his hand.—They call him the Owl or evil spirit, and appear much alarmed at his approach. Upon entering the village, he immediately gives chase to the women and children, but as he comes near them, he is met by the master of ceremonies, who presents the large pipe before him, (which completely disarms him, and he can do nothing. He now goes to another part of the village, where the shrieks of the people call the man with the pipe, and it is again presented with similar effect.

After being foiled in every attempt, by the charm of the big pipe, and becoming weary from running, he is in turn beset by the people, who rob him of his wand and break it, and thus, by depriving him of his power, they are enabled to drive him off in disgrace, and rid their village of his *evil influence* for a year. The moral, is, in the language of scripture, "resist the Devil and he will flee from you."

The master of ceremonies now re-enters, the medicine lodge, where the young men remain fasting, and the dreadful torture commences—Two men appointed for the purpose, takes the young men one by one and after pinching up as much of the flesh or muscle of each shoulder as they can, thrust a knife through it, insert splints and by a cord fastened to them, they are gradually drawn up so as to clear the ground several feet, and alstened in this position, by persons upon the top of to lodge.—Previous to raising them from the ground, however, several splints are thrust through each arm and leg, upon which they suspend their shield, quiver bow and other impliments of war; their medicine bag they grasp in the hand till the last. In order, apparently, to prevent their writhing from the pain, they attach a buffalo's head to each leg and arm. During all this, not a groan is uttered, though the blood flows profusely from the wounds and covers the ground like the floor of a slaughter house. But this is not all; persons go up to them and ask them how they like it, as though in derision, and turn them round very rapidly, until they become pale, sick and dizzy, and finally faint away. By this motion, the weights attached to their limbs, acquire a centrifugal force, and draw much harder upon the splints, which are just ready to tear out the flesh. And indeed, they never allow the splints to come out other wise than to tear out, it would be a mark of weakness displeasing to the Great Spirit, whose favor the candidate expects to secure for life. During this feat of the ceremoney, several of the principal men sit by as Judges to see which endures the torture with the most nerve. After they have remained suspended till life seems nearly extinct, they are taken down, and when they have recovered strength enough to walk, the are led through the village upon the run, or rather, dragged by two athletic men, one on either side. In this way the splints are generally torn out—when they are not the person is left almost deprived of life, and as he remains fasting, without any help, (for none are allowed to help him, neither does he desire it) until they come out by the operations of nature in her efforts to heal the wounds, then they receive the aid of their friends and recover by degrees.

All these ceremonies, Mr. Catlin has represented in paintings, from sketches taken on the spot, and in the presence of two gentlemen connected with the American fur company who attended with him each day and certified to the correctness of the views. So affecting was the scene, says Mr. C. that tears were constantly running down from his eyes upon his clothes, while engaged in painting.

In my next letter I shall endeavor to embody such interesting recollections of several tribes as memory may supply. B

HORRID MURDERS—FOUR CHILDREN STRANGLED BY THEIR FATHER.

We do not know when we have read any thing more painfully affecting than the subjoined account of a murder, deliberately committed by a father upon his four children. The dreadful deed was perpetrated in March, at the parish of Basford, near Nottingham in England. The children were aged ten, eight, five and two years respectively. Their mother was dead. The father-murderer is a man of thirty-five, a laborer, described as a man of kind disposition and good character, and noted for his attachment to his children. The fearful deed appears to have been committed under the influence of a morbid feeling of misery, occasioned by pecuniary distress—yet Greensmith was in constant employment, and receiving thirteen shillings a week.—The little sufferers were fine healthy children, and much liked by their neighbors.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Thomas Greensmith of Basford, (the murderer) having been cautioned by the coroner, said: I live in the yard next to this house, and Mr. Mark Woodward is my landlord. I went on Monday morning last to beoge on the farm of Mr. G. Brown at Bestwood Park; I remained there all the day; and returned home in the evening about seven o'clock. When I got home, I took something to eat, staid in the house about half an hour, and then went to the Seven Stars public house, near the Leather bottle, Nottingham, where I had a cup of ale. I then returned home. I walked alone the whole of the way, and reached Basford between eleven and twelve that night. I met Mr. Joseph Woodward (who is the father of Mr. Mark Woodward, my landlord) in the yard; he asked me about the rent, and I told him I had arranged with his son to pay it the next Wednesday but one; he told me he would have it next morning; I told him it was impossible for me to give it to him the next morning, but that he should have it in the course of the next week; he said he would not be put off in that way and if I did'nt get it ready in the morning, he would take my goods.—I thought if he took my goods, that I should have no house—no where to go to—no home, nor nothing—and that before my children should be turned into the street, and be separated from me, I would suffer what the law would please (The prisoner here paused, and it was very apparent that great emotion was passing within his bosom, but after he had answered two or three questions, he resumed and described to the jury in a most minute detail, and with the greatest composure, as follows]:—

Coroner—Did you turn your housekeeper away that night?

Prisoner—I told her she must go; and I intended her to go out and stay that night.

Coroner—Did you go up stairs as soon as she was gone?

Prisoner—No. I was not willing to part with my children, so I made up my mind to strangle them, and I did it with my handkerchief.

Coroner—When did that idea first come into your mind?

Prisoner—Not till that night—after talking to Mr. Woodward. I did not proceed up stairs immediately after my housekeeper left. I staid in the houseplace about an hour—I then went up stairs, and went directly into the children's room. I think some of them were awake, but I don't know particularly. The threat that Mr. Woodward gave me caused me to do what I did. There were two in one bed and two in the other. I think I took my handkerchief out of my pocket when I got up stairs, but don't know where. I went to the bed where the youngest ones were lying (Mark and Ann); I think they were not awake at the time. I kissed them all, shook hands, and bade them good bye, before I destroyed them. In less than a minute after I got into the room I began; I took the youngest (Mark) first, I twisted my handkerchief a bit and put it round its neck, and tied it in a fast single knot. I drew it tight but did not pull it all afterwards; I then left hold of the handkerchief. [The prisoner, there is little doubt, in his agitation, drew the knot of the handkerchief in the first instance across its mouth, as it bears marks on its lip, and its tongue is bitten.] I had a candle with me in the chamber; I stood in the chamber, but I do not know that I looked at it while it was strangling; I believe I did not look at it. I kept the handkerchief on its neck five minutes. I took it off, and the child appeared to be dead. I did not see that it bled at the mouth, as I did not look at it in the face. It did not scream. Never a one of them winced. I went to Ann next, and tied the handkerchief round her throat in the same way. When I had throttled Ann, I went down stairs and staid against the fire for a few minutes. I stood considering; and thought I might as well suffer for them all as for two.

I then went up stairs again, and was going to the bed where the other two lay, (the bed under the window, in which John and William, the two eldest boys were,) when William jumped out of bed, ran across the floor, and got into the bed where Ann and Mark lay, which is the cause they are all in one bed. I thought he had seen me strangle the other two. As he ran across the floor, he said, "Pray, father, dont do me so." I then tied the handkerchief round the biggest boy's neck, (John's;) I did not look to see if John struggled, but went and sat down on the bedside against William, and said to him. "My lad, we'll all share our fate; when I've done you, I shall have nobody to think of but myself, and it will be my turn next, and he never spoke more. They none of them ever winced, and I will take my oath never cried out. I then went and took the handkerchief off John, and tied it round William's neck. When I took the handkerchief off John's neck, he appeared to be quite dead. William made no resistance; if he did, it was the least in the world, as I gave him no chance, and he never screamed at all. As soon as I had tied the handkerchief on William's neck, I went down stairs, where I staid for more than an hour, I then went up stairs again, and sat on the bed side where William, Ann, and Mark lay, till about five o'clock. I then took the handkerchief off William's neck, and put it in my hat, this is it, (taking a cotton handkerchief out of his hat and holding it up to show the coroner.) I shook hands with them ad, as I thought it would be the last time I should see them, and started.

Coroner—When you destroyed the children, had you any idea of destroying yourself?

Prisoner—No. I knew I should be taken in a day or two, I know I shall have to suffer what the law will inflict on me.

Coroner—How old are you, Greensmith.

Prisoner—Thirty five.

This closed the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "wilful murder against Thomas Greensmith."

The prisoner was not in the least affected by this verdict, but, on the contrary, as soon as he had delivered his testimony, his countenance brightened up, and he appeared more cheerful than during the examination of the other witnesses.

ANTS.—Accident has furnished an excellent recipe for destroying ants. A merchant, whose warehouses were infested by those destructive insects, remarked on a sudden that they had deserted one particular room; and observation having convinced him that the circumstance was caused by a barrel of fish oil, which had been placed there, he tried the experiment of placing some of the oil round the plants in his garden, when he found it produced the effect of driving the ants from the place in a few hours.—French paper.

AN AFFECTING STORY.

It was in the year 183— that a gentleman distinguished for his talents and intellectual abilities, suddenly resolved to abandon the habit of intemperance to which he had long been addicted. He was a remarkable and extraordinary man. His talents were of the first order, and his attainments were of the most extensive character. In person he was handsome, and possessed every exterior grace that could please or attract the eye. His manners were of the most pleasing and fascinating kind, and his conversation was of that varied and eloquent nature, that his company was in every condition of society desired. No man was more deeply versed in classical learning, and in the various branches of scholastic philosophy he was deeply profound. In the lighter branches of polite literature he had considerable acquirements, and indeed, in every branch of intellectual knowledge he was deeply read. He had been compared to Bolingbroke, who it was well known by the profoundness of his philosophy and the elegance of his manners, could grace and give a charm to the drawing room, or teach lessons of wisdom in the Academy or Lyceum. At an early age he married a beautiful and charming woman, and from the union of two persons so well adapted to each other, it might readily be supposed that the stream of happiness would continue uninterruptedly to flow:—but alas! it was soon discovered that the possession of the highest attainments, and the most exalted genius afforded no security against the encroachments of a vice, whose course is marked by misery, and whose end is death. For years he was a complete victim to this degraded and unhappy vice, and from a considerable loftiness of reputation, had sunk into the character of a common drunkard. Poverty had entered his domicile, and he was frequently the subject of the most pressing want. His wife's jewelry had disappeared at the pawnbroker's, and his own extensive and valuable library had met with the same fate. Article after article of furniture had disappeared, and nothing now remained but that which was secured by law.—His wife, who in her person had presented all that enbon-point of appearance which marks health, had wasted away to a mere shadow.—Her disposition, which had formerly been lively and vivacious, was now sorrowful and melancholy, and the children exhibited that raggedness of dress, which distinguishes the offsprings of those who are intemperate.

A more affecting scene can hardly be imagined than that which occurred on a cold and bleak day in December, when the mother was seen pressing an infant to her breast, crowding to a few embers that still remained on the hearth. Several small children surrounded her, crying with the cold and begging their mother to give them some bread, but alas! she had none to give them. Along side in one corner, covered with a worn out rug, lay the husband in a beastly state of intoxication, with a jug of the fatal poison at his head—a more distressing and heart-rending scene cannot possibly be conceived—it was one calculated to draw tears from the most obdurate heart and soften the most adamantine soul. There lay the man whose lofty intellect and splendid talents were well suited to adorn a senate or rule a nation, a victim to the intoxicating draught that has destroyed thousands.

What has just been described is no fiction.—it is *truth*, without the aid of imagination or the colorings of fancy. Twelve months from the period at which our story commences, on a cold winter evening, might be seen in a beautiful and snug little parlor, sitting on a sofa the same gentleman, dressed in a manner which indicated that he had not quite fallen a martyr to that poverty which is the invariable result of that habit to which he had been addicted. His brow was thoughtful, and an acute observer might perceive a shade of melancholy pass over his countenance. In the same room, seated at a centre table, was his wife, attired in a neat and tasteful dress, reading one of those beautiful annuals of the season. Several beautiful children were playing in the room, and their cheerful looks and comfortable clothing indicated that poverty had no residence there. This little parlour displayed indeed no tokens of wealth, but evidently showed signs of comfortable enjoyments.—Two beautiful vases adorned the mantle-piece, and underneath was seen the vivid light of an animating coal fire, before which, on a rug, lay a favorite dog, who seemed to participate in the happiness which appeared to pervade the apartment. The wife looked up, and casting a glance at her husband, observed a gloominess of countenance which at once riveted her attention. She closed the book which she had just been reading, and going to him, threw her arms around his neck, and tenderly inquired if any thing disturbed him. It was some moments before he made her any reply, and then he said, my dear, I must have half a pint of brandy.

The wife became immediately agitated and in solicitous accents, besought him not to send for that poison which had formerly been nearly his ruin. She who but a few moments before had been realizing the feelings of perfect security, was now convulsed with sorrowful anticipations that a renewal of her husband's former pernicious habits was to take place. Her bosom heaved with alarm, and as the tears gushed from her eyes, she implored him whom she had loved and adhered to with a devoted fidelity, through good and evil report, in disgrace and in poverty, that he would not again tempt, by a single indulgence, a recurrence to habits which must destroy their present felicity, and forever annihilate their future hopes. The children partook of the sorrow of their mother: they left their innocent amusements, and with tears in their little eyes, begged their papa not to get any more of that stuff which had made them poor, and their mamma cry. But the husband appeared to be insensible to the affectionate remonstrances of his wife, and the artless persuasions of his children. His eldest daughter, who on former occasions had gone on this errand, was now compelled to perform this; the brandy was obtained, and his wife looked with a fearful and painful foreboding upon the decanter which contained the fatal poison. He looked upon the brandy, and approaching the table with a chair, he sat down and took the decanter in his hand; he held it up to the light, and observed how beautiful its color. He then apostrophised thus: O how I loved thee, thou enticing and misery-dispensing spirit; thou hast been my bosom companion from morn till night, and from night till morning. I have loved thee with a love surpassing that of women, and I have grieved as a mother grieves over the dead body of her child, when I found that the spirit of the bottle had departed; but I have found thee deceptious and ungrateful. Thou didst destroy my reputation, thou didst rob my pocket. You gave me disease instead of health and made the heart of my wife pulsate with unhappiness.—My children wept at the ruin you entailed, and my house you made desolate and sorrowful.—Twelve months have I parted with you, and I now renounce you forever, thou agent of destruction! thou demon of despair! thou accursed alluring poison! With that, he hoisted the window, threw the bottle into the street, and declared the victory was won. His wife rushed into his arms, joy beaming in her countenance. She could only utter, my husband! who tenderly embraced her, and sealed her forehead with a kiss. The children ran to their father, climbing his knees, and their cheerful prattling told how they partook of the sympathetic joy. Even Neptune, on the hearth rug, raised his head, gave an encouraging look to his master, and wagged his tail with evident delight.

Useful Improvement.—Markwell Thomas, an ingenious mechanic and a worthy member of that people, known by the name of the United Society or Shakers, has invented a machine for cleaning grain and separating from it the withered and smutty kernels, garlic and other seeds, which so much injure and depreciate the value of flour in every section of the country. We have examined this machine and do not hesitate to pronounce it a valuable improvement, and such are its advantages over all others now used for that purpose, that no owner of flour mills will delay to purchase when they shall have once seen it in operation. The inventor has secured the right of his improvement, and is now manufacturing machines in this city, to carry into the grain growing states, where it is presumed he will, from the well known liberality of manufacturers, receive that reward which is justly due the man who has occupied much time in bringing into use an improvement which is certainly of great public utility, as it will ben fit the health of every human being who is in the habit of eating bread, if they take the precaution to purchase flour manufactured from wheat prepared by THOMAS' GRAIN CLEANSER. The machine may be seen in Union street.—*Yankee Farmer.*

It is very hard, we admit, that the importing merchants should have to pay in a specie currency their debts to the government—but is it harder than the condition of two or three thousand persons in the middling and lower ranks of life, who are wandering about the streets, with the paper money put forth by the banks, and finding obstacles at every corner in buying the very necessaries of life? We sympathise and feel deeply with the merchants—but we sympathise as much and feel as deeply for the great body of the community. The merchants can easily convert their paper money into specie—they may even get it from the banks—but the poor and middling classes have none of those facilities—none of those advantages.

In such a time as this, it would be wisdom in the Courier to teach moderation, and not to inflame asperities. Is it aware of the deep and general feeling of indignation generating against the banks? The merchants ought to be the last to precipitate society into revolution.—They have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a revolt—an insurrection—a dissolution of the government. The "Courier" and the Wall street press generally are just beginning to feel the terrible reaction of the credit system. When men and editors are losing their property and prospects by over-action, they ought not to throw away their senses also. Keep something to begin business upon again.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Gen. Jackson has entirely recovered his health, & is now deeply engaged in agricultural pursuits.

[From the American Sentinel.]

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Upwards of twenty thousand citizens assembled in the State house yard on Monday, May 15, at four o'clock P. M. in pursuance of a public notice, being the largest meeting ever assembled in Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order by Samuel C. Thompson, and William Thompson was unanimously elected President. On motion, Frederick Stoever, John Wilbank, Israel Young, Francis Brelsford, Edward A. Penniman, and Furman E. Downs, were elected Vice Presidents; John Ferral, Thos. O'Neil, and Eli Dillon, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Wm. Thompson, E. A. Penniman, and S. C. Thompson, after which Mr. John Ferral introduced, with some prefatory remarks, the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, a design not only exists, but has been openly avowed, by the head of the British party in these United States—namely, by the British Bank, and by the leading organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to foreign interests and supported by foreign funds, and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, and absolutely to enforce, in this season of public difficulty, the exportation of American specie to foreign countries;—thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the American nation, as has heretofore been done through a long course of years, to the use of a spurious paper currency.

And whereas, this impudent and treasonable proposal has been made under the plea of reconstituting the fortunes of foreign traders and their American partners, as heretofore inflated to the nominal amount of millions, at the expense of the nation's domestic industry, its internal prosperity, its national wealth and its popular liberty, no less than of the physical ease, the private morals and public virtue of its citizens;

And whereas, not content with this proposal, nor quieted, if silenced, by the evident indignation of the whole American people, nor by the expressed determination of the American administration, in a course of policy in full accordance with the national sentiment and national interests, the same British party has been and yet is unceasingly at work to check the action, and counteract the effect of every measure having in view the protection of the national domain and the national wealth from the peculation and speculation of foreign robbers and domestic gamblers, and in furthering by every means and invention imaginable, the exportation of American specie, and the forcing new issues here of paper forgeries;

And whereas, at the present time, during the semblance of peace, there reigns an active war between the two hemispheres of monarchal Europe and republican America; and whereas, this war, instead of being carried on openly, as in years past, by fleets and armies, is conducted more assidiously and dangerously, by means of fraudulent money transactions,

And whereas, the object of this struggle has been and is to make this young nation (free as it is of debt and of expensive Government) to feed by the tribute of its surplus wealth the old, decayed, indebted, and insolvent Governments of Europe.

And whereas, there exists in this city a party in the active employ of a foreign enemy, whose special occupation is to seize every advantage, to augment every difficulty, to create every embarrassment, and to substract every dollar from circulation, for the purpose of traffic and foreign exportation;

And whereas, there exists, moreover, in this city of Philadelphia, a corporation well and long known to be in full understanding with, and to form a part of, that foreign faction which distracts the country, and unceasingly labors to place all its interests at the mercy of foreign empires;

And whereas, the hostile corporation has, not in *common* but in *uncommon* council assembled, passed an ordinance for the issuing of paper certificates to the amount of $130,000 in bills of twenty-five cents and upwards, and for the decreeing of the same a legal tender in payment of city taxes, water rents, &c. thereby constituting themselves an arbitrary tribunal for the express purpose of violating all the constitutional and legislative law of the State, and of the United States regulative of the currency, and with the unexpressed but evident objects in view—

First. Of throwing out of circulation all the silver coin.

Second. For rendering the same silver coin and small legal specie currency an object of illicit trade and barter, and thus affording an opportunity to the British bank and its auxiliary institutions, of amassing the current specie, and of exporting it as fast as collected into Europe.

Third. Of raising the price of all the necessaries of life, and recommencing a course of gambling, under the names of speculation and trade, in which the people of these States must ever be, as they ever have been, the victims, and foreign and home desperadoes the gainers.

Fourth. Of affording facilities to foreign agents for the purchasing at favored prices (by command of the specie thus collected) the necessaries of life, and of exporting them also to Europe; thus recommencing a time of dearth and scarcity such as existed but a few months since, and which but a few days ago previous to these odious measures, and to the artificial panic suddenly excited in New York by the British party, and followed up here and in other cities by the same party; forcing a run upon the Banks, in the hopes of draining their vaults and the country of the whole specie of the States and treasure of the United States, and of exporting the same forthwith to Europe—

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the action of the banks in suspending specie payments, in conjunction with the issuing of small bills, by the corporation of this city, not as is pretended, to keep the specie in the country, but as a malicious and reckless scheme, to force the national administration to repeal the Treasury circular, and to compel the *people* to submit to the establishment of a national bank, and thus also the more readily and speedily to export the precious metals to the bankrupt speculators of foreign countries.

Resolved, That we regard the holding in the country the specie treasure of the nation, and in the pockets of the people the legal current coin of the land, to involve, not only the well being of the whole population, but, at the present time, *the very existence of the nation.*—That the measures lately taken in Mexico for the issuing of letters of marque, and the despatching of commissioners to all the naval powers of Europe, for their vessels to act as privateers under the Mexican flag, together with the acts of hostility recently committed, and now committing, against American traders, and upon armed vessels of the United States and in the Mexican gulf, sufficiently declare that our country is now threatened with a Universal Corsair war from all the enemies of our liberty and independence, and point out the immense importance to our national safety of preserving at home, and protecting from all possibility of exportation, by ahy and every measure that shall be found most effective and expedient, both our store of gold and silver, and of all the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That these United States are indebted to no nation under Heaven; that to the specie treasure and lawful current coin within our borders, no foreign claims do, or can exist, and further, that these United States, being the only civilized country on the globe at this time free of debt, and of financial embarrassment of every description, they are necessarily and consequently the only country fully and fairly entitled to a currency of sound specie.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every nation and of every Government, to provide for the great body politic—for its defence, security and prosperity, without regard to the conflicting and often imaginary, false, or publicly injurious, interests or wishes of individuals and classes of men. That consistently with the same, we conceive the recent order of the President of the United States, commanding the payment in specie of all the import duties in the customs, and the further order to the officers of the customs, to retain all moneys received for such duties in the vaults of the customs, and to pay not a cent of it to any one of the deposite banks that should have suspended specie payments, to have been conceived in the true sense and full understanding of this first great national duty.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the issuing of paper certificates of stock as substitutes for specie currency, and that we hereby agree to prosecute by law, any corporation, company or individual, that may or do present the same to us in payment for any debt or wages, or any article which we may have to dispose of in our respective avocations.

Resolved, That as the laws of the State and of the United States are clearly and strictly against the issuing of small notes, and the refusal of banks to pay their own debts, we pledge ourselves to abide by the laws of the State, to enforce them by every means in our power, and to trust in the national administration for defence and aid against the wicked designs of the coalition of foreign and American bankrupts.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to hold correspondence with the banks of this city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to pay their ten dollar or their five dollar bills, or to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That we are opposed to monopolies of every description—more especially monied monopolies; that we consider the banking system as a system of fraud and oppression;—that we believe hard money to be the only just and legal currency, and that we will therefore hereafter give our suffrages to no man, who is not hostile to all banks, and in favor of no other circulating medium than that of gold and silver.

Resolved, That we claim for the domestic manufactures of our country, full and ample protection, and believing that such protection can only be afforded by establishing a currency of gold and silver, we insist upon a prohibition by law to banks to issue paper as a circulating medium.

Resolved, That the practice of bonding foreign goods at long credits, is a dangerous measure, which holds out encouragements to our importing merchants, ruinous to themselves, destructive of the best interests of the farmer, the mechanic and the free workers of this country, certain to drain it of its metallic currency, by leaving to the community only promises to pay, in place of the performance of real payment in the constitutional coin.

Resolved, That on the question of the currency, we have no confidence in the State administrations generally, as now constituted;—and that in the present crisis, we hereby call upon the national administration to take all such measures as it shall judge expedient and effectual, for restoring and preserving our constitutional metallic currency, and that *we hereby pledge our lives*, if necessary, for the support of the same.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the heads of the various departments of the Government, with an earnest solicitation to use their best efforts to protect the people from the outrageous and unjust machinations of the paper money makers, their tools, and dependents.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this city.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *President.*

Frederick Stoever, John Wilibank, Israel Young, Francis Brelsford, Edward A. Penniman, Farman E. Downes, *Vice Presidents.*

John Ferral, Thomas O Neill, Eli Dillon, *Secretaries.*

ADDRESS,

To the Republican Electors of the state of New York.

Fellow Citizens.—

In conformity to established usage, we your representatives, have assembled on the eve of our adjournment, to communicate to you in the form of an address, such considerations as we deem important in regard to the present condition of our common country, and the preservation of those fundamental democratic principles upon which alone the state and general governments can be successfully administered.

Since the adjournment of the last legislature, the presidental term of Andrew Jackson has expired, and that distinguished statesman and patriot has surrendered up the high office he filled to the present incumbent, Martin Van Buren. The retirement to private life of a fellow citizen who has such powerful claims upon the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, as the ex-President, was an event of the liveliest interest to the whole country, and particularly to his republican friends. When the political excitement produced by the salutary reformation introduced by him in the administration of the general government, shall have subsided, and when personal local interests shall have ceased to bias the public mind, justice will be done to his memory, and he will by the unanimous verdict of his countrymen, and the lovers of freedom throughout the world, be classed with the most exalted patriots of his native land. Whatever difference of opinion may now exist as to the policy of some of the minor measures of his administration, all who desire the perpetual establishment of sound republican principles, must regard him as deserving of all praise, for bringing "the government back to the republican track," and "for placing it as it had been done by the illustrious founder of democracy in 1801, upon constitutional principles."

It may not be unprofitable to advert to a few of the great principles which impressed a distinctive character upon his administration.—He arrested all expenditures of the public money in such internal improvements as were not warranted by the constitution: He resisted and defeated the efforts of nullification on the one hand, and of federalism on the other:—He asserted the constitutional principle of reducing the revenue to the wants of the government: He resisted the scheme of raising money for the mere purpose of distribution: He repudiated the federal doctrine of enlarging the powers of the general government by construction, and adopted as cardinal principles "the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies" "and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;" He opposed the recharter of the U. S. Bank, upon the ground that the constitution did not confer on congress the power to erect such an institution within the States. He by the exercise of impartial justice to the people of all the States, and by judicious and firm measures of reconciliation, faithfully labored to unite his countrymen in the strong bonds of friendship. And he acted upon the great and saving principle, and which he has so eloquently and with all the affection of a father, enforced in his farewell address, that "at every hazard and by every sacrifice this Union must be preserved."

Upon the preservation of those principles of the administration of Andrew Jackson depend the perpetuity of our government. We have every assurance that President Van Buren will carry out and religiously act upon all these principles in his administration. His devotion to the interests and principles of the democratic party during his whole life and his repeated frank avowals of his opinions on all the great political questions which were agitated during the administration of Andrew Jackson, afford to us a sure guarantee that the policy of his administration will be like that of his predecessor. * * * *

It cannot be disguised that the present period is one of great pecuniary embarrassment. A storm is now raging in the commercial world of no ordinary fury. Distress and ruin have in our commercial emporium already visited the habitations of the rich, as well as the dwellings of the poor. At a crisis like this, it becomes the duty of every man to put forth all his energies in aiding the community to bear up against the pressure of the times, and to ride out the storm. That the gulph of universal bankruptcy can be avoided, and that the business community and the whole people, can and will pass through the present trial, we confidently believe. All that is required at the hands of the people by the exigencies of the present crisis, is firmness and confidence. A firmness not to be shaken by any threatening aspect which the times may assume, and a strong confidence in each other. Convulsions have heretofore visited the American people; and they have uniformly come out of them with their energies but little impaired, and with apparently renewed freshness and vigor of spirit. There is a peculiar elasticity in the American character, which when pressed down by a supernumbent weight, gathers strength, until by a powerful rebound, it throws off the pressure, and ascends to a higher eminence than ever.

The causes of the present embarrassment and distress which exist in our commercial cities, are apparent. They are to be attributed almost entirely if not altogether, to an extensive over-trading, into which the whole country has been seduced by a long period of prosperity, and to extravagant speculations in lands and stocks. The over-trading of the mercantile community, which resulted in the heavy debt now due by this country to England, was invited by British manufacturers, merchants and bankers. The present crisis has no doubt been accelerated by the operations of the Deposite Act of Congress, which reduired the removal of a great share of the government moneys from the city of New-York, and also by the recent measures of the Bank of England to drain specie from this country. These are the real causes of the present pecuniary revulsion. And the declaration of our political opponents, that it is to be attributed to the removal of the deposites, the refusal to recharter the U. S. Bank, and the issuing of the Specie Circular, are fabrications manufactured to subserve selfish and political purposes. One of the leading objects of these fabrications is to procure the establishment of a National Bank. This appears from the report of the committee recently appointed by the federal merchants of the city of New-York, and made on their return from Washington; in which we find the following declaration: "The "security and prosperity of merchants, cannot "be sustained without a national bank."

Here we find a formal announcement on the part of our political opponents, of their intention to reagitate the great question as to a National Bank, which was so decisively settled and determined by the people of the U. States at the two last presidential elections. But we entertain no fears that our republican fellow citizens will ever reverse the wise decision they have made, not only against the expediency, but also against the constitutionality of such an institution. That decision we hope and believe is now regarded, and will in all future time be regarded, as irrevocable. The war waged by the late Bank of the U. States upon the currency, and upon the property and the liberties of the people, is fresh in the recollection of the republicans of all the states. And we will not permit ourselves to apprehend that any pecuniary difficulties, no matter how great or embarrassing they may be, will ever extort from the patriotic population of these states, an assent to an incorporation of another national bank.—And we feel assured that they will in all time to come, as they now do, regard such an institution as a most deadly enemy to their liberties.

But it must be remembered by republicans, that vigilance is the price of liberty; and that union among its friends, is indispensable to its preservation. To maintain the ascendancy of the leading principles of republicanism, harmony of views and concert and energy of action are demanded. Differences of opinion on minor questions of political policy, must be reconciled; local and personal prejudices must be overcome; individual animosites must be conquered, and mutual concessions must be made. The history of the exalted patriots and statesmen of the early days of our republic, presents us with a most instructive example in all these respects. When we reflect how many sacrifices were made in achieving our independence, and how much blood was shed, and treasure expended; when we recollect how freely concessions were made to each other by our forefathers, to establish upon lasting foundations our recovered freedom; when we recollect the sleepless vigilance of paternal solicitude with which the patriots of the revolution watched over the prosperity of this republic, and with what intense anxiety they looked forward to its future destinies; when we recollect that every hope of the lovers of freedom throughout the civilized world, is embarked in the experiment we are making in the practicability of self-government; and when we, as republicans, recollect that the success of this great experiment depends on the maintenance unimpaired of the fundamental principles of democracy, as professd by the republican party of the United States; we feel assured that our responsibility to each other and to our common county, will be deeply and permanently felt. We feel assured, that the impressive consciousness of this fearful responsibility will produce harmony of views, unity of design and unity and vigor of action among us all. We have an insidious, a sleepless and active political enemy, to contend with. An enemy whose every effort is directed to cast our government into the current of anti-republican tendencies, and to infuse into its administration aristocratic and monarchical principles. The eye of republicans must be ever fixed upon the stealthy approaches of this sleepless enemy, and its machinations and efforts must be defeated. The cultivation of a spirit of mutual conciliation among republicans, unity of design and unity of action, will render certain the attainment of an end, above all others most to be desired by every true lover of his country.

Ought not further restrictions to be put upon our Banks?

It will be admitted by all who are conversant with the subject, that to a want of confidence in the banks by the community, and by the banks in each other, is to be attributed much of the existing pressure in the money market. We have often said there was something wrong in the present banking system, and we are more than ever impressed with the truth of the assertion. The banks require further restrictions in one particular, at least. A bank with a capital of $100,000 has now the right to issue $150,000 in bills; an amount which, under existing circumstances, would not be considered safe for the community; even by the banks themselves. This, to the whole community, is a very important point, and confidence in the banks cannot be fully established, until their powers in this particular are circumscribed—and we deem it a matter of sufficient importance to warrant the immediate convocation of the Legislature, if there were no other reasons in favor of such a step.

But we believe that further restrictions ought to be imposed on banks, in the present state of their affairs: for instance, they ought to be prohibited from making any dividend until they resume specie payments—this would make it for their interest to resume at the earliest possible moment. And further, we would prohibit the sale or disposition of any portion of the specie now in their vaults, except for the redemption of their bills, until they shall have resumed specie payments in full—we presume they have no wish to part with their specie, but the prohibition would do no harm.

The question then is—would, or would it not, be of sufficient importance to warrant the convocation of the Legislature:—1st, to restrict the Banks so as to inspire confidence in them by the community, and by each other, by reducing their issues to half or two thirds the present legal amount—2dly, to forbid the making of any dividend while specie payments are suspended—and 3d, to prohibit the sale or disposition of any specie until specie payments shall be resumed. Returns, under oath, might be required as often as thought necessary, say once in two weeks—and in case of the violation of any of these rules by a Bank, let the Bank Commissioners, or some other officer, be vested with similar powers to those given to the Chancellor of N. York, to issue an injunction to stop all its operations until an examination can be had.

It is our opinion that the Banks, having submitted to these restrictions and regulations, the public would have full confidence in them, and their operations, while at the same time they might be enabled in a degree to relieve the pressure of the times.

These suggestions are thrown out for the consideration of business men, and our readers generally—all of whom, must, of necessity, feel a deep interest in the subject to which they relate. [Eastern Argus.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT EVILS.

The following article from the Gloucester Democrat, is among the best which have been written in illustration of the causes of the present condition of the monetary affairs of the country. We commend it to the attention of every seeker after TRUTH; and have no doubt it may be read with profit by many who are not at all desirous of coming in contact with that "*pearl of great price.*"—East. Argus.

In November, 1834, the United States Bank, which had reduced its accommodations till it could no longer keep up the pressure, suddenly began to expand them. Before July 1835, it had enlarged its discounts from *forty five* millions to *sixty five* millions, and although specie was rapidly flowing into the country to take the place of its paper, it increased the issues of its notes from sixteen millions to twenty five millions, *more than fifty per cent.*, in seven months. The impulse given to banking, trade, purchases of land, and general speculation, was almost inconceivable. The sudden impulse of business created a still more urgent demand for money, and new issues of paper, depreciating the currency, caused prices to rise higher and higher, and drove on business and gambling with a more insane fury.

In 1830, the circulation of all the banks in the United States was *sixty one* millions of dollars, in 1835 it was $103,692,465, on the first of January 1836, it had reached the amazing aggregate of $140,301,038, an increase of the circulation, amounting to exactly ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PER CENT in six years. Bank discounts increased from three hundred and sixty seven millions, January 1, 1836, an increase of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO MILLIONS of dollars, or about *twenty eight per cent.* in one year, beyond the already enormous expansion of 1835.

How could such immense bank issues fail to overstimulate trade? In the summer of 1834, Mr. Webster predicted that such would be the stagnation of trade that the revenue would *fall short at least one third, probably one half.*—From that moment trade began to revive, and the revenue to accumulate, as every man of sense knew it would; yet there are noodles who still believe Webster to be a prophet.

The imports which in 1830 amounted to $70,876,920, in 1834, the year of Daniel's prophecy, had increased to $126,521 332—in 1835 they rose to $149,875,742, and in 1836 to about *one hundred and ninety millions.* The revenue poured in till the surplus exceeded forty millions.

From September 1833, to the fall election of 1834, the whigs cried loud and vehemently for a National Bank to *stimulate business* which they swore was stagnating, and to *furnish a currency* which they swore was deficient, and *to transact exchanges* which they swore could not go on without it.

Business has not stagnated, but has been ruinously overactive; the currency is not deficient, but our *specie* has been increased more

than the whole capital of the United States Bank, our *paper* has increased more than the whole circulation of the country in 1820, ($44,-863,344) when the National Bank was in all its glory; more exchanges have been negotiated in a single month, than the United States Bank, during a great part of its existence, negotiated in a year. If we are to believe the doctrines of the Biddle Whigs down to 1834, the re-charter of the Bank would have augmented these evils.

Now they swear in chorus that the Bank would have *prevented* all the effects which they swore it would *produce*. It would have *checked* trade, *checked* the expansion of the currency, *checked* speculation between the East and West. It is hot and cold like the Satyr's porridge. It cures dyspepsia and cholera morbus, dysentary and costiveness, worms and cutaneous affections, marasmus and atrophy, like Dr. Kingley's pills. It changes the morbid secretions, it strengthens the digestive organs, invigorates the circulation, it gives tone and energy to the nervous system, and regulates the peristalic motions of commerce. But ☞be particular! this infallible remedy is not genuine without the signature of NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

Idiots may believe. Bank bought knaves, like Noah the Jew, and Webb the Judas, may echo through their venal throats the cry which their hearts know to be false. Honest men of sense will despise the base impostures of the whig charlatans.

In truth the Bank exists, and with great power, and has been deplorably efficient in originating the present misery. Had it not been crippled in its means, the spasmodic crisis which it has brought on would have been much more terrible. The expansion of the circulation, in which it led the way, engendered the land speculations; the depreciation of the over issues,—which it stimulated, pushed on those speculations. Mines of wealth were emptied into the forests of Maine, from whence but little has returned to bless the longing eyes of the purchasers. In the old States lots enough were laid out to accommodate thirty millions of inhabitants, but men are not grown in a day, and many grow only to emigrate. In the neighborhood of every great city, preparations were made for additional cities to spring up like mushrooms.—The land within ten miles of New York rose from ten millions to more than one hundred millions of dollars in nominal value, the Canton Company operated near Baltimore, and East Boston was puffed into notice. Cotton, which averaged *ten* cents from 1826 to 1832, rose to *thirteen* cents in 1834, sixteen cents in 1835, seventeen cents and more for a part of 1836. Consequently many millions were invested in cotton lands, at double their real value, mortgaged for payment and never to be paid for.—In the West, where the sales of public land had for ten years previous to 1830 fallen short of a million a year, in 1834 they yielded four millions of dollars, in 1835, $13,000,000, in 1836, $24,000,000, and were going on at the rate of two millions a month until the government wisely checked them by the specie circular. The North American Land Company, with a capital of ten millions, in which Nicholas Biddle's brother is concerned, is the largest of these speculators.

From 1818 to 1820 cotton fell one half;—the purchasers of land were left in debt to government over twenty two millions, which they could not pay, and they became bankrupt.—From 1825 to 1827 cotton fell one half; similar bankrupteies followed. There was no specie circular then, though there ought to have been.

Cotton has just fallen again as before, but the Western Banks will not fail totally as they did in 1819, nor will there be so *general* a fall of prices as there was in 1825, though negroes in Mississippi and Alabama, which cost $1200, may be sold for $250, and cotton lands fall to the entire ruin of the planters.

Besides land sales, legislators and their constituents have been gulled with malleable iron companies, India Rubber corporations, and an infinity of other bubbles. And just as the reaction is at the worst, thirty eight millions of dollars are withdrawn from use among the merchants in about eight months by the darling distribution bill. Every thing else the banks might have stood, but this was the last ounce which broke the back of the camel. Specie payments are suspended! God knows when they will be resumed.

A QUESTION.

Are you not now satisfied that a *specie Currency* is entirely impracticable, a specious Humbug? is a question now often put by the vaunting whigs to Bentonian Democrats, in all the flush of an imaginary triumph of Paper over the Currency of the Constitution. What a question at a time when the fallacy of a Paper and credit system is demonstrated to every one. It is plain as day that the want of specie has placed our banks in their present attitude. What—give up, tread back, yield the ground, and surrender to the enemy? What—let the Paper Money Power triumph over the Constitution, the Government, and the Power of the People? No Patriot and true hearted Democrat indulges the thought. Peculiar circumstances and stern necessity may compel us to bend to the storm, but that the People of this country will ever submit to the iron rule of the Paper Money Power, is an utter impossibility. The great body of the people are now entirely convinced that no currency but the currency of the Constitution can be safe, uniform and permanent; and that no money is equal to that of the precious metals, possessing great intrinsic value, and almost equal value throughout the civilized world.

It would indeed be an anomaly, an event stranger than fiction, to see democrats now support a Paper System which has produced all the evils and distress under which we are laboring, which would not have been had there been a different system, and an adherence to the constitutional currency. Verily, from the same premises democrats and whigs draw different conclusions.—*Eastern Republican.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 6, 1837.

We feel no disposition to get up an excitement against the Banks at the present time, or to say or do anything that shall add to the difficulties under which they are laboring But the people do want to know what their intensions are. A temporary suspension of specie payments may have been necessary, though we are by no means convinced of it. The enquiry of the people now is, what are the banks doing? What preparation are they making to resume specie payments? What further time do they require? Are they improving this delay for securing their own interests or the rights of holders of bills? Do they continue to discount for the convenience and benefit of their friends or are they endeavoring to place themselves in a situation to redeem their bills speedily? These are the questions in which the community are interested, and which they are entitled to have answered speedily. If any bank cannot redeem the bills which they now have in circulation they have no right to issue more or to discount notes. If any do it, they deserve that the penalties provided by law should be visited upon them If these enquiries are not satisfactorily answered soon, all confidence in the Banks will be forfeited. If nothing is doing for the safety of the people the sooner we know it the better.

The law of this State suppressing small bills has thrown into circulation an unusual quantity of silver, at least it is so in this part of the State. Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks, the most active measures have been taken to draw this specie from the pockets of the people. The business is still going on and a large premium is offered for specie. We are informed that a liberal discount is made to purchasers who will pay in specie. Let the people pause and enquire what is to be the result, if the present state of things continues. If this money is to be sent out of the country, the day is far distant when specie payments will be renewed by our Banks. We have now few small bills in circulation here, and we trust that we shall never see more. What change we have is necessary for the convenient transaction of business, and therefore ought to be kept among us. Let those who are offered from five to ten per cent for their silver, think of this before it is too late

The whigs rejoice that the "specie humbug," as they call it, is exploded. If they think that the present state of things shews that paper is better than specie currency, they will find no difficulty in exchanging whatever amount of Jackson currency they may have on hand for their favorite currency Bank bills, and that too without paying a premium. The readers of whig papers must have learned by this time to swallow large stories, but we should think this must choke them a little. They have earned the name they bear, by their fondness for, and devotedness to Banks. Bills they have repeatedly told us were better than specie for the ordinary purposes of business. What would be our present condition if their notions had prevailed. Where we now have one bank we should have had two if not four, for as a party they have been in favor of increasing the number and capital of Banks, and where we now have a million of specie we should not have had ten thousand dollars. If with all the importations of specie that have been made for some years past and the great increase of its circulation, our Banks cannot redeem their bills, what should we do if we had in the country more than thrice as many banks and less than a quarter of the present amount of specie

The Bank party appear to think that this is a favorable appertunity for obtaining some relaxation of the strictness of the laws against moneyed corporations, and that the small bill law will at least be repealed. We think differently. Now is the time for the people to protect themselves from institutions which circumstances have shown to be unsafe. Now is the time to reduce their numbers and to reduce their power and influence. We trust that what is now going on will awaken the attention of the people to these things We would not be rash, but determined and persevering. Elect only such men to the Legislature as will obey the wishes and pursue the intentions of the people. Let their opinions as to banks be well and fully understood. We believe that the prejudices and feelings of many who were once Bank men have been changed by the developements of the present season. We think that a more favorable opportunity than the present will not soon occur for securing by law ample protection for the people against the fraud or imprudence of Banking institutions.

THE SEASON. We were favored last week with a few days of fine warm weather with occasional showers.—The season has been unusually backward. Great fears have been entertained for the grass crop, as much of it was winter-killed. Many have estimated that as much as one third of the pasture and mowing land was destroyed. The late rains, however, are favorable and hopes are entertained that the injury from this cause will not be so great as was apprehended The ground is well soaked and we want warm sun and gentle showers.

We are indebted to the Hon. Judah Dana for a copy of Featherstonehaugh's Geological Report, accompanied by two neatly executed maps, from the topographical bureau at Washington. We have not yet found time to examine the work.

From the Maine Democrat.

THE MASK TAKEN OFF.

The Federal party has at last come out, dressed in its true colors. The temporary disguises worn to conceal features and proportions odious to the people, are now thrown aside. The flimsy covering of Whiggery is doffed and the original black mantle of Federalism resumed. The party which has been "every thing by turns, and nothing long," again appears in its native hue of aristocracy.—The leaders are now nothing mealy mouthed in avowing their true principles. They are published in bold and familiar form, and cannot be passed over by pretended ignorance or evaded by sophistry.

The Federal test of virtue and patriotism—all that raises man in station above the brute creation, is once and again given forth. It is found in the report of the New York Committee of Whig Merchants, made immediately after their mission to Washington, and approved and accepted by the meeting which received that committee on their return. We give it in the exact form in which it is put forth and hope our readers will not be unmindful of its claims to consideration as the *Federal test of merit*,—"THAT IN A GREAT MAJORITY OF CASES THE POSSESSION OF PROPERTY IS THE PROOF OF MERIT."

We trust the American people will faithfully ponder this Whig criterion of worth, and stamp on it the enduring seal and sentence which has long ere this consigned the absurd dogmas of the Federal school to lasting reprobation. At this day, when equal rights are acknowledged by a vast majority in our land, and their influence is felt the wide world over, we are gravely assured that virtue is an almost inseparable concomitant of wealth.

How, we ask, will this doctrine stand the test of examination? How will it bear the scrutiny and survive the trial by which all political doctrines should be made to stand or fall? Have those who have been most wealthy, been most renowned for wisdom and virtue? Without the most distant desire to abstract from the rich aught of that merit which is justly their due, still all must answer our question in the negative. The records of history which in ample pages afford to us the gathered experience of ages, contradict in the plainest terms the odious doctrine which we have quoted from a Federal document, which purports itself as one of great weight in the community. The experience and observation of every day which passes by us, to join other myriads, is loud and eloquent in its contradiction.

What a specimen of human folly is that sentence we have quoted—bearing as the sum of its meaning that wealth—mere perishable wealth, is the measure of all virtue. If this doctrine is true, what a race of folly the world has for thousands of years been running. Men have in all ages exposed themselves to countless perils, and the thought of wealth never in all their deeds. Those who wandered houseless and homeless, and spent their lives in alleviating woe and suffering, had nothing which could recommend them to the notice of the New York Committee. They "went about doing good"—but it was good to others and not themselves. Had they evinced equal zeal in amassing wealth, they would have found favor with those who estimate the sum of human virtue, in the scales of the money changer.

HE, who, when on earth had not where to lay his head, would have made a sorry figure in the midst of Federal great men—*great* in wealth. And of those who followed him in his mission, but one was possessed of that requisition which would abide the Federal ordeal of merit. JUDAS ISCARIOT was the only one worthy to be considered in respectful light by the New York Committee. He had money, and *he* according to Federal doctrine had merit in equal degree.

We trust that no power of language, on force of illustration can add to the odiousness of this Federal doctrine. Put forth in naked form it will insure to itself and its authors a full measure of popular condemnation. In considering it thus far, we have drawn only natural deductions—such as must present and force themselves upon the mind of every one who has not given previous adhesion to the enslaving creed of Federalism. We have not exceeded the limits which the doctrine itself holds out.

Now that the Federal party has arrayed itself in its true guise, we trust our people will arouse themselves to a full and patient examination of the doctrines which it is ready to inculcate.—Long since, that party proclaimed the distinction between *gentlemen* and *simplemen*. The Federalists have always regarded themselves as Lords of the ascendant. Repeated defeat at the polls has tempered and moderated their actions, but their pride has never abated.—They now assume their former lofty port, and would fain overawe by arrogant pretensions those who do not rank among the possessions of abundant wealth. They have always held the great body of the people as.

"the mass
Of bones and muscles framed to till the soil
A few brief years, then rot unnamed beneath it."

The distinction which is now attempted, is one that Federalists have condemned in words, but approved in action. They have discoursed learnedly against arraying the poor in opposition to the rich, but their actions have illy squared with their preaching. They are now just beginning to be honest, and openly avow their true principles. Mammon is the God of their worship, the idol which obtains all their *heart offerings*.

We must soon have a new order of saints, whose memory must be preserved, not on account of good deeds, but because they were, in Federal phrase, men of *golden merit*. History records one such, and we give the brief and appalling account in the words of the biographer:—"Ninus, the Assyrian Monarch, had an ocean of gold, and other riches, more than the sand in the Caspian Sea: he never saw the stars, and perhaps he never desired it; he never stirred up the holy fire among the Magi; nor touched his God with the sacred rod, according to the laws; he never offered sacrifice nor worshipped the Deity, nor administered justice, nor spake to the people, nor numbered them; but he was most valiant to eat and drink, and having mingled his wines, he threw the rest upon the stones. This man is dead; behold his sepulchre, and now hear where Ninus is. *Sometime I was Ninus, and drew the breath of a living man, but now am nothing but clay. I have nothing but what I did eat, and what I served to myself in lust is all my portion; the wealth with which I was blest, my enemies meeting together shall carry away, as the mad Thyades carry a raw goat. I am gone to the grave; and when I went thither I carried neither gold, nor horse, nor a silver chariot. I that wore a mitre am now a little heap of dust.*"

MARRIED.

In Norway, on Thursday last, by John Dennett, Esq. Mr. James F. Small of Falmouth to Miss Sarah H. Small of Norway.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BRACKET,

late of Brownfield, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh of April current, is allowed to such creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield, on last Saturday of July, August, and September, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days.

ZACHA. GIBSON,
WM C. BORNLY,

Brownfield, April 20th, 1837. 41*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1835, in the sums following, viz:—

Lands laying in the south part of the town, formerly known by the name of Mosier & Haskell's Grant.

Owner's Names supposed.	No. of Lot,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Tax,	Delinquent Highway tax,	Total,
				$	c.		
Amos Town, West End	3		50	23	72		72
Lands laying in the south part of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Phillips' Academy, half township—Unknown, formerly to							
J. Merrill	12	2	23	26	49		49
Benj. Joseph, West End	6	1	50	20	38	76	1,14
Unknown, formerly to Riggs in the North part of the Town,		11	5	150	12	22 45	67
Do do do		1	8	100	20	38 38	76
Do do do		6	9	100	10	19 38	57
Do do do		7	9	100	10	19 38	57
D. Stinson,—unknown		4	4	100	35	66	66
Unknown		1	4	100	50	95	95
Do		2	1	100	15	28 77	1,05
Do		5	6	100	10	19 57	76

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday the third day of September next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tavern of William Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

SILAS BILLINGS. Collector of Greenwood.
Greenwood, May 19, 1837. for 1835.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, in the sums following, to wit:—

In the north part of the town formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant.

Owner's Names, supposed.	No. of Lot,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Tax, 1836,	Delinquent Highway, 1835,	Total,
Unk. sup. J. Walker,	5	1	100	23	41		41
do Cobb,	2	3	100	25	45	77	1,22
do S. Brown,	9	3	100	30	54		54
do D. Stinson,	4	4	100	35		1,08	1,08
Unknown,	1	4	100	50	90	1'55	2,55
do	3	6	100	40	72	1,24	1,96
do	5	6	100	10	18	31	49

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me the subscriber on or before Saturday the 23d day of September next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Wm. Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood. JOSEPH STEVENS, Collector
Greenwood, May 23, 1837. 43 of Greenwood.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes assessed upon the following lots of land within the town of Weld for the year 1836, and committed to the subscriber to collect, are unpaid, viz:—

Owners,	No. of Lots,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Tax,
				$	
Uunknown,	18	1	188	33	56
do	18	2	189	33	56
do	18	3	190	33	56
do	18	4	191	16	27
do	18	5	192	22	37
do	18	8	195	38	65
do	15	3	160	44	75
do	15	5	160	44	75
do	15	6	160	88	1,50
do	15	9	160	44	75
do	16	5	160	44	75
do	16	9	160	77	1,31
do	17	6	160	33	56
do	17	7	160	44	75
do	18	10	197	16	27
do	18	11	198	11	19
do	18	12	225	11	19
do	16	10	160	55	94
do	16	11	170	44	75
do	16	12	180	11	19
do	17	3	160	77	1,31
do	2	3	144	55	94
do	14	3	80	44	75
do	18	9	196	44	75
do	16	8	160	44	75
do	17	8	160	11	19
do	17	9	160	16	27
do	16	7	160	20	34
do	18	7	195	6	10
do	17	10	160	11	19
do	17	5	160	9	15
do	17	6	160	20	37
John Taggart	3	3	80	40	68

And unless the said taxes are paid, with all necessary intervening charges, on or before Saturday the 17th day of June next, so much of said lots of land as will be sufficient to pay the same, will on that day at one o'clock afternoon, be sold at Public Vendue at the Store now occupied by Ralph Butler, Jun. agreeably to law.

JOHN W. KEEN, Collector of Weld
Weld, May 20, 1837. 42 for the year 1836.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Jay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of improved and unimproved lands in the town of Jay, County of Oxford and State of Maine —that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1835, for State, County, and Town taxes,—and for 1836, County, Town and School District taxes, which remain unpaid in the respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names.	No. of Lot,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	State, County & town tax for 1835,	County & town tax for 1836.	School house tax in District No. 16.
				$	$	$	
Meservy Place, owner unknown	14	1	100	230	1,82	1,68	
Job Otis,	9	1	100	307	2,24		
Tho. Briggs, part of	15	2	18	116	86		
Dennis Hamblin,	18	4	20	60		40	
Augustus Briggs,	1	A	60	96		64	2,51
Isaac Russel,	1	A	20	39		26	1,01
Mace Smith,	18	1	50	372		2,51	
David B Webster,	2	A	100	100			11,36
Elisha Pettingille,	2	A	100	100			
Elisha Pettingille,	3	A	50	75			

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Saturday the ninth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Aubtion at the Store of Joel Paine in Jay, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges

REUBEN WRIGHT, Collector of Jay
Jay, may 13, 1837.*41] for 1835 & 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MAHALA FARRIS, Administratrix on the estate of James Farris late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented her third account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty seventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——Lovell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that their Lands are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Non-Residents,	No. of Lot,	No. of Division,	No. of Acres,	Value,	County and Town Tax,	Deficiency of Highway tax for 1835,
				$	$	$
Zacheus McAllister,	23	5	100	50	43	95
John Knight,	63	4	100	100		1,90
Owners unknown, part of	1	1	60	200	1,73	3,80
Do. do	2-3 of	13	4	66	40	35
Do. do.	1-2 of	18	5	50	30	26
Do. do.	part of	5	3	3	125	1,07
Do. do.	part of	4	2	1	5-8	6
Enos Heald, Agent,		43	4	100	50	43
Do. do.		56	1	100	60	52
Do. do. 1-2 fulling Mill Privilege,					20	17

Unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell at one o'clock P. M. of said day, so much of said Land as will be necessary to pay said Taxes and all legal charges.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Deputy Collector
Lovell, May 16, 1837.*41] of Lovell for 1836.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——Turner.

ALL Non-Resident proprietors who are taxed in the bills committed to me collect for the year 1836 and have not settled the same, are hereby notified that unless their taxes are adjusted immediately they will be collected by a due course of law.

JAMES D. GILBERT, Collector of Turner.
Turner, May 15th, 1837. 41

To whom it may concern:

THIS certifies that I have this day voluntarily relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my children Hannah Marshall, William Marshall, Abigail Marshall, and Susan Marshall, minors, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services, and in and to any and all of their earnings or wages after this date; and hereby permit any and all persons to employ any or either of my said children, and to pay them or either of them for any and all services by them performed: hereby ratifying all contracts, settlements and payments made with and to my said children relating to their said services;—and I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting my said children on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

SAMUEL MARSHALL.

Attest, Jed'h Burbank, John Hastings,
Bethel, May 17, 1836. 3w41

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, viz:—One Note dated September 1, 1836, running to Davis Variel and Nathaniel Small for $33 00, and interest, due in four months from date, and an endorsement on it of $4 00; one of the same date for $33 00, and interest, due in eight months;—one of $34 00, and interest, due in one year from date;—as I have received no value therefor and shall not pay the same. JOSEPH FOSTER.
Livermore, May 22, 1837. 3w42*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the last will and testament of

SAMUEL DUNHAM,

late of Woodstock in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs:—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ANTEPASS DURELL.
Woodstock, May 23, 1837. 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HENRY BERRY,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to AMOS INGALLS.
Denmark, May 23, 1837. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JAMES STARR, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Jackson late of Jay in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said James Starr give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MAHALA BUCK, Administratrix on the estate of Henry E. Buck late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty seventh day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MARY S. STEVENS, widow of Phineas Stevens, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN GOULD, Jr.

late of Carthage, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJAMIN GOULD.
Carthage, May 23, 1837. *3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS BRICKETT,

late of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to STEPHEN SAUNDERSON Jr's
Sweden, May 23, 1837. *3w42

NOTICE.—The Copartnership here tofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.
Paris, May 17, 1837. 41

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERAY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers; 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on wood paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMAN.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danube** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c, The first part of which has already appeared

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience,—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embodie subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their concoction. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate. it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. t will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Pew No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-House in said Hebron, and Pew No 8, in the Gallery of said house.

MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix.

Hebron, March 18th, 1837.

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN. M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 .6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN,

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

$000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Branbreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is he different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eopt.3

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wood* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837 tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order.

JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting Silas Door and Sarah his wife, or any of his minor children, viz:—Amos L., Sarah J., Cynthia B. & Charles Door, or any other paupers of the town of Rumford, as I have made suitable provision at my house in said Rumford for their support, under contract with the Overseers of said town, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting on my account or on account of said town.

COLMAN GODWIN.

Rumford, May 8, 1837. 39

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by Honorable Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

AMASA CLARK,

late of Bethel, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the eleventh day of April instant, is allowed for said creditors to exhibit their said claims, and that the said Commissioners will be in session at the dwelling-house of Jedediah Burbank of said Bethel, on the first Mondays of June and October next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, } Com'rs.
SAMUEL BARKER, }

Bethel, April 19, 1837. 3⊙

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village and following the Sweden road to the East of the hill on the Westerly side of Elphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 18, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Edward Reynolds and Mary his wife and five minor children, viz —Meletiah, Mary H, Isaac, Reily, and Julia, paupers of the town of Rumford, either on account of said town or myself, as under contract with the Overseers of said town I have made suitable provisions for them at my dwelling house in said Rumford for the ensuing year. Therefore shall pay no debts of their contracting on account of myself or of said Rumford.

JAMES H. FARNUM.

Rumford, March 22, 1837. 3 33

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the sixth day of March instant, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support out of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Elbridge G. Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON EVANS.

Witness,—James Evans.

Stoneham, March 27th, 1837. *36

Maine Register

JUST recieved and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36

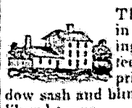
To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that I have given my son Stephen C. Andrews liberty to act for himself, claiming none of his wages and paying no debts of his contracting after this date. AMOS ANDREWS.

Attest—Moses C. Heald.

Lovell, April 18, 1837. *37

For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Stand in Norway Village, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, work-shop 25 feet by 30 feet two stories high. Also a good water privilege and machinery for making window sash and blinds. All which he offers for sale on liberal terms. DWIGHT AVERY.

Norway-Village, April 19, 1837. 37

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBONES.

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 35

WANTED---*Immediately,*

AN *Apprentice* to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.

The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.

Green's Small Grammar.

Alonzo & Melissa.

The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.

PATH TO PEACE.

Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837. tf 32

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the seventeenth day of June next at one o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate lately belonging to Joseph Smith of Hebron in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred dollars. Said property consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, and also one other piece of land bought by him of William Bumper, containing about twenty acres of land, all in said Hebron. For Terms and more particular description of premises apply to PEREZ T. RECORD, Ex'r.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford and Cumberland, October Session 1836.

THE undersigned, a committee of the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, respectfully represent, That the new road laid out by your Honors leading from the town Pound in said Denmark by Parson Pingree's house to Hiram line, thence across a corner of Hiram to the line of Sebago, thence by Butrick Brown's in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland until it intersects the County road leading from Bridgton through Sebago and Baldwin, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from said Denmark to Sebago. They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that should you discontinue the above route, we can shew you a more practicable one commencing at or near the town pound (above named) and leading by the head of the Great Hancock Pond (in said Denmark,) thence west of Poor's hill in Sebago in said County of Cumberland, to the County road leading from Bridgton through said Sebago to Cooper corner (so called) in Baldwin.—Wherefore your petitioners request the route may be examined and located it in your opinion it should prove practicable.

SAM'L GIBSON, } Committee in behalf
WM. PINGREE, } of the town of
ELIAS BERRY. } Denmark.

October 15, 1836. 4

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Gibson in said Denmark on Wednesday the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition: and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Cumberland, and on the clerks of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and on the County Attorneys of said Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian printed at Portland in the County of Cumberland, the first of said publications in each of said papers and each of the other notices to be served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The Argus and Jeffersonian are requested to copy the above and send their bills to S. Gibson P. M. at Denmark.

NEW MEDICINES!!

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, to wit:

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S genuine INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT and HOARHOUND, prepared from an Indian receipt, containing the strength of three ounces of Liverwort, and 22 different kinds of roots and herbs in each bottle; the greatest of all preparations ever discovered in the known world, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Influenza, Quinsey, Phthisic, Croup, Liver Complaint, &c.

Price 50cts.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, headache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints concerning with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a single trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the receipt, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

Doct. T. H. Brown

HAS taken the Office of the late Doct. Buck; and may be found at the Tavern of S. Norris, Esq.

Paris-Hill, May 16, 1837. tf 40

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LYMAN RAWSON.

Rumford, April 11, 1837. 3w36

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20, 1837. tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

In consequence of the above disolution it is *imperative on all* who are indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to J Howe who is authorised to settle the same. HIRAM HUBBARD,

JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

The business will be carried on as usual by Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 28th, 1837. 38